

#### REMARKS

The claims have been amended to more clearly define the invention as disclosed in the written description.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 4,562,463 to Lipton.

The Lipton patent discloses a stereoscopic television system with field storage for sequential display of right and left images in which field stores 6 and 7 are used to effectively double the scan rate in order to double the fields perceived by each eye. The Lipton patent contemplates the use of the invention therein with not only cathode ray tube (crt) displays, but also may be "used in conjunction with any one of a number of various display technologies such as liquid crystal, light emitting diode, plasma display panels, or various other modern display techniques." (col. 14, lines 48-59). This should be quite evident since Lipton is treating the crt as merely a display device, the invention in Lipton being in the processing of the video signals that are to be applied to the display device.

The subject invention is concerned with a plasma display panel having display lines arranged in a first and a second display field. In order to display a video signal on a plasma display panel, the appropriate display line needs to be addressed and then the video signal of the corresponding video line is applied to the addressed display line. This addressing is not performed directly

in a cathode ray tube. Rather, the deflection circuits deflect the electron beam carrying the video signal such that the electron beam scans the screen containing an array of phosphors (corresponding to pixels) arranged in horizontal lines. In an interlace system, the deflection circuits deflect the electron beam such that it scans alternate horizontal lines, e.g., the odd lines in a first field and the intervening even lines in a second field.

While the Lipton patent devotes much description on how the field rate of the input video signal is doubled, there is very little description of the operation of the deflection circuit:

"The sync pulses 5 are taken off the video detector 4 as is conventionally done in all TV receivers, in order to tell deflection circuits 12 how to drive the sweep voltage for the picture tube. In my application the deflection circuits will incorporate means for increasing the sweep to a greater value than normally used in order to increase the number of fields seen by each eye so that the number of fields per eye may reach the critical fusion frequency. As shown here in FIG. 1 and in FIG. 10, I am specifying a doubling of the scan rate in order to double the fields perceived by each eye. But this invention is not limited to such a doubling and any value at or above critical fusion frequency requirements will suffice and this particular manifestation employing doubling of rate of scanning in no way limits me to the use of such doubling." (col. 12, line 61 to col. 13, line 8).

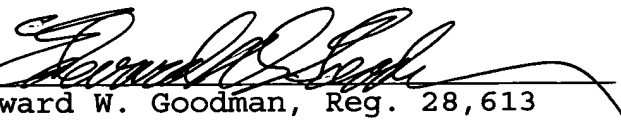
There is no disclosure in Lipton that the deflection circuits 12 are modified in any particular way other than to increase the scan rate. As such, the deflection circuits 12 will scan the electron beam over the odd pixel lines followed by the even pixel lines, albeit at a higher scan rate.

Applicant therefore submits that Lipton neither discloses nor suggests "alternately selecting, for each field period, the first display field only for a first time period lasting a plurality of field periods, and then, for each field period, the second display field only for a second time period lasting a plurality of field periods", as claimed in claim 1. Rather, Lipton merely discloses, as shown in Fig. 10, selecting a first **video** field (at the outputs of the field stores 6 and 7) for a predetermined number of times followed by the second **video** field for a predetermined number of times, the selected video field then being applied to the display (crt), which then scans the applied video signal in accordance with the deflection signals as described above.

In view of the above, Applicant believes that the subject invention, as claimed, is not rendered obvious by the prior art, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicant believes that this application, containing claims 1-5, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

by   
Edward W. Goodman, Reg. 28,613  
Attorney  
Tel.: 914-333-9611